

History of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library

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Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library, 2013

Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO) was established on September 26, 1903 as the San Diego Marine Biological Station Institution through the formation of the Marine Biological Association of San Diego. SIO was usually called San Diego Marine Biological Station or Marine Biological Station of San Diego. UC Berkeley zoologist William E. Ritter was named Scientific Director and his personal collection of books was referred to as the Institution's library. Harry Beal Torrey, a professor of zoology, assumed responsibility for the library. Nina Waddell and Myrtle Johnson were assistant librarians, probably in succession.

Below is the Scripps Library (circa 1905) within the Marine Biological Association of San Diego building at Alligator Head, La Jolla Cove. Alligator Head at La Jolla Cove was the second location of SIO, preceding the current La Jolla Shores campus.



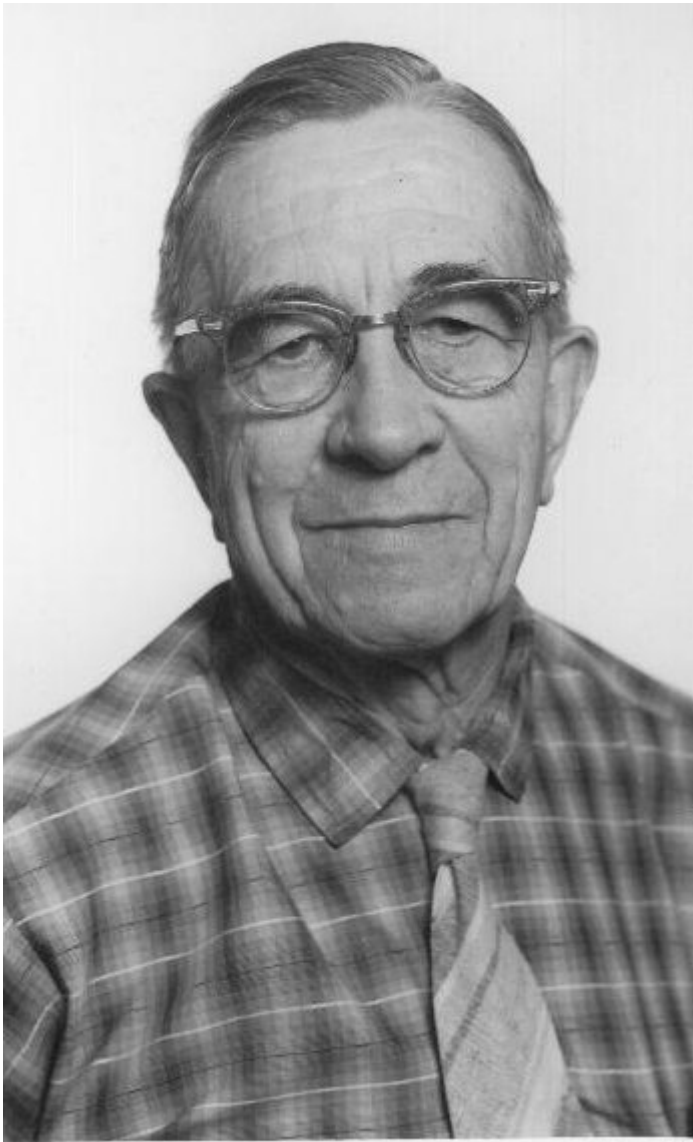
After becoming part of the University of California in 1912, the San Diego Marine Biological Station changed its name to Scripps Institution for Biological Research. Ritter said this in 1912 about SIO Library:

"Although a library is so vital an adjunct of any institution of scientific research, that of the Marine Biological Station at La Jolla is unfortunately but meagerly developed. ... The supply of books proper consists of something less than five hundred bound volumes, but these are supplemented by a much larger number of pamphlets and reprints, and by the considerable library of the director. ... The subscription list of journals contains only fifteen of the great number that would be requisite to make a really adequate working library for such an enterprise. No department of the station is in sorer need of enlargement than this." from page 191 in "The Marine Biological Station of San Diego, its history, present conditions, achievements, and aims", University of California Publications in Zoology 9(4):137-248, March 9, 1912

The Scripps Library was situated in the Director's Office in the first building on SIO's La Jolla Shores campus. Seen below in an early photo, the Director's Office has been preserved with the Scripps Library shelving as seen in this photo (though the original card catalog furniture is missing in action).



The Scripps Library was housed in this first building (currently standing just south of the pier) until mid-1916. Ellen Browning Scripps was an early supporter of SIO Library. Of the \$60,000 she gave to the UC Regents in 1912, one fourth was to be used for building up the library collection.



Beginning January, 1913, Dr Samuel Stillman Berry, from Stanford, was appointed the first Scripps Librarian and served part-time as Scripps librarian for several years (here in July 1963 photo). Christine Essenberg assisted him.

During Berry's summer 1913 absence, Edward P Van Duzee, formerly a librarian at the Grosvenor Library of Buffalo NY, acted as his substitute; Van Duzee continued for two years and resigned in July 1914. HO Falk joined the Institution staff in August 1914 as secretary to the scientific director and also as assistant librarian to Berry.

In an article published in Popular Science Monthly in March 1915, Dr. Ritter described the library as follows:

"The library, consisting of about 3,500 bound volumes and a much larger number of pamphlets, occupies three rooms on the second floor, one of which serves as a journal and reading room. The books are fully classified, catalogued and arranged, and as the number is increasing rapidly, the library is becoming a fairly good one for the kinds of investigation prosecuted by the institution. The university library at Berkeley still has to be called on, however, for many works, particularly when studies which fall outside the program of the institution are

being carried on. (Scripps staff includes) ... a scientific secretary who serves likewise as assistant librarian ..." (Popular Science Monthly 86(3):223-232, 1915)

Ritter, in his 1915/1916 annual report to the President of the University of California, reported that the Scripps Library contained 5,300 bound volumes and continued to grow rapidly, with space available for more than 25,000 volumes.

In 1916, a library-museum building was constructed at SIO costing \$24,938, and the library and museum moved to their new quarters in June. This new library-museum building was sited east of the original Scripps Building and is the four-story building on the right in the undated photo below. By 1917, Berry had left the Library, returning home to Redlands; several years of La Jolla's cool coastal weather worsened his chronic ear infections and diminished his hearing.



Scripps Library on the right, undated

In Ritter's annual report of 1918/1919, the library's volume count was 6,700; Ritter noted that many items were obtained as duplicates from the UC Berkeley library. Journal subscriptions numbered 85 in 1920. The library collection grew to 7,781 volumes in 1921, 8,638 volumes in 1922, and 9,000 volumes by 1923.

When T. Wayland Vaughan took over as Director of the newly named Scripps Institution of Oceanography in 1924, he described the library as follows:

"The library of the Institution contains about 9,500 volumes and 11,500 pamphlets, dealing with philosophy, sociology, heredity and genetics, evolution, general biology, botany, physics, chemistry, meteorology, geology and oceanography. It contains a considerable number of reports of the more important oceanographic expeditions, the "Challenger" reports for example; and it is an official depository of the publications of the U.S. Geological Survey. The collection of marine charts is small."



The Scripps Library building is the four-story building on the left (August 23, 1926).



The Scripps Library building is the four-story building in the middle of the picture (1925).



The Director's secretary, Tillie Genter, was the Scripps librarian during Vaughan's tenure (here in Oct 1933). The portrait of Ellen Browning Scripps on the wall above Genter continues to hang in the Scripps Library; a few of those chairs are still around in Scripps Library.

The Scripps Library collection grew from 9,466 volumes in 1924, to 9,686 volumes in 1926, to 10,152 volumes in 1927, to 12,857 volumes in 1932, to 13,684 volumes in 1934, and to 14,910 volumes in 1937. The chart collection

numbered 400 items in 1926. In April 1930, Ritter gave his personal scientific library to the Scripps Library.



An undated photo of Tillie Genter. Upon his retirement, Vaughan contributed books, journals, and charts from his own personal library and from his world wide travels, which strengthened Scripps Library's collections in geology, paleontology, oceanography, and maps and charts. Claude Zobell commented to SIO Director Harald Sverdrup (Vaughan's replacement) in 1936 about difficulties with library policy compliance at SIO. The problems included the lack of locks on library doors, disregard for checkout procedures, and hoarding of books in offices and labs.



Genter was joined in the Library by Ruth Ragan (shown here in undated photo) during Sverdrup's tenure as SIO Director. Since August 1937, almost the full time of Ruth Ragan, assistant secretary, was given to the library, and two other full time library workers were provided by the Works Progress Administration Project in San Diego.

In 1938, the Scripps Library collection began to be recataloged from the Dewey Decimal system to the Library of Congress system and a trained cataloger, Mrs. Bresler, was added from the Works Progress Administration Project in San Diego, leaving a year later. The Scripps Library grew to 16,123 volumes in 1938 and to 18,205 volumes in 1940. Current journals received by subscription or exchange numbered 600 in 1940. Ruth Ragan was in charge of the SIO Library from 1937 until she retired in 1949. A cataloger, Hortense Berry, was employed in November 1941. In 1946, the library collection numbered 21,065 volumes. SIO Director Carl Eckart (1948-1950) and Ragan issued the library's first acquisitions policy, and arranged for the Library to have a separate budget within the SIO budget. Scripps Library collected material in those sciences that were relevant to oceanography with the principal focus being the Pacific Ocean and a general interest in other areas. By the end of 1948, the Scripps Library collection comprised over 22,000 volumes and 450 journal titles.

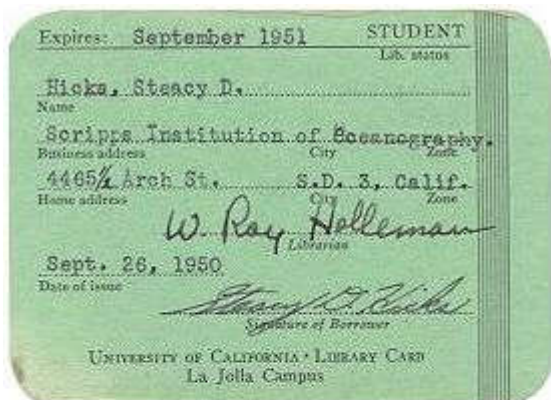


In this photo dated Oct 27, 1943, Scripps Library is the building in the middle, looking south from the pier. By 1949, the Library was outgrowing the stack space in the 1916 building. A working group on SIO space requirements, chaired by James M Snodgrass, developed a "master plan for the Library building" which presented plans and recommendations for present and future quantities of volumes and for upgrading deficient facilities in the building. By 1951 the library had grown to 25,000 bound volumes and 550 subscriptions.



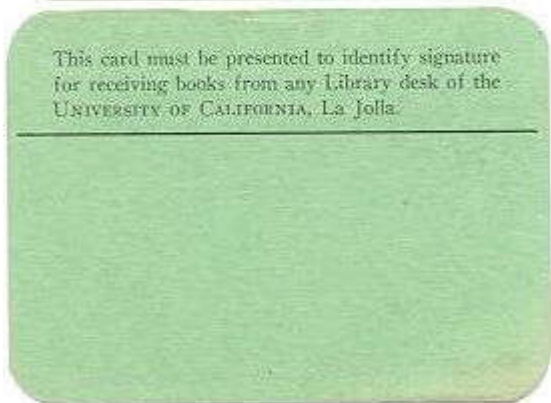
The rapid postwar expansion of SIO created pressure for expansion of library resources. W. Roy Holleman, Scripps's first professional librarian with a Masters Degree in Library Science (here in an undated photo), was appointed in 1950. Holleman's first action was to conduct a library survey in which he outlined the duties of the Librarian and staff; his report emphasized the need for an adequately trained staff for library services. Library staffing was in short supply and continued to be so during Holleman's tenure. In 1952, the cataloging backlog was over 12,000 items due to increased acquisition of materials to meet SIO's needs. Demand for library services were on the increase in the 1950s and SIO provided insufficient library staffing. Salaries were low and Holleman had difficulty in filling library vacancies. Holleman developed an alerting service for scientists for articles of interests and routed publisher's announcements to solicit recommendations from the scientists. He established a notification service for requested items. Scripps Library began to acquire its library

materials directly; its ordering had previously been done by the UCLA Library. In 1951, the Scripps Library budget was separated from the SIO budget. Disappearance of library materials continued to be a problem; of 274 books placed on two ships for the Capricorn expedition, 204 were missing when the ships returned.



Scripps Library card from 1950

For three decades from 1920 to 1950, the Library grew at a steady rate of about 550 volumes per year. Holleman worked diligently at acquiring the information resources that SIO needed though the Library budget was insufficient. Holleman received modest increases to the book and journal budget in 1956. Library staff shortages were endemic, with a book cataloging backlog coupled with increasing user demand for library services.



During the 1950's the growth rate jumped to 1,200 volumes a year, the collection grew from 23,500 volumes to 35,500 volumes, and subscriptions expanded from 450 to 1,100 titles. The map and chart collection grew from 4,000 to 14,000 items.

Betty Shor wrote this about Scripps Library after she and George Shor arrived at Scripps in 1953:

"When we arrived at Scripps in 1953, the Library was the social center of the campus. The ground floor of the building held the room for get-togethers: lectures, meetings, parties, dancing! The adaptable large room could be filled with chairs for lectures and meetings, cleared of chairs for potluck parties and other activities of Oceanids, Halloween parties, and the infamous Christmas whing-dings. Early in December poster boards were set up right inside the door for everyone to pin up Christmas card greetings to everyone else (thus saving 3¢ per card by mail). General notices were always posted in the Library, because it was the center of the campus activities. The telephone switchboard was on the first floor of the Library; a cheerful operator handled all incoming calls (and probably listened in). Books and magazines were upstairs. Social life was on the first floor. Gradually the campus expanded upward, and now there is no such center anywhere on it."

The Manual of Rules and Procedures for SIO, dated 1 July 1950, included these rules for Scripps Library users:

SECTION D.

- 20 -

INSTITUTION FACILITIES

1. LIBRARY

1.1 Use of Library — The reading room is open to anyone wishing to consult reference works and current periodicals. Use of stacks and withdrawal of books shall require such identification as the Librarian may deem necessary. Students should show their University registration cards when requesting library privileges. Visitors will require sponsorship by a staff member for library privileges.

1.2 Withdrawal of Books — Books may be drawn from the library for a period of two weeks, subject to renewal if not needed by another worker. The individual or Division charged with the book is responsible for its return. No books may be loaned to persons not working at the Institution, except by the Librarian.

1.3 Reference Books — Reference books, shelved in the reading room, may not be removed from the Library, except in emergencies and then only by special arrangement with the Librarian.

1.4 Current Periodicals — Unbound periodicals shelved in the reading room may be borrowed only for overnight. They must be returned by 9 a.m. the following morning. In emergencies, exceptions to this rule may be made by special arrangements with the Librarian.

1.5 Books for Use on Ships — No library books, except those specifically purchased for such use, should be taken aboard ships.

1.6 Interlibrary Loan — Many books not in the SIO Library can be borrowed as an interlibrary loan. Such books must be returned within the time specified by the lending library.

1.7 Library Keys — Library keys will be issued by the Business Office on the authorization of the Librarian. Such keys must not be loaned. Keys to the reading room and book stacks are available to academic staff members and by special arrangement, to a limited number of others. Registered students are eligible to receive keys to the reading room.

1.8 Accessions to the Library — The purchase of books, maps, or periodicals for the Library is authorized by either the Library Committee or Division Heads, insofar as permitted by Library budgets. Books requested by three or more Division Heads will generally be purchased with Library funds. The Librarian coordinates the ordering of books, maps, or periodicals as authorized.

1.9 Books used as Equipment — Reference books, mathematical tables, handbooks, nautical almanacs, charts, etc., needed for the special use of Divisions, ordinarily will not be purchased with Library funds. Upon receiving the necessary authorization, the Librarian will order such books.

1 July 1950



Here is SIO in 1958; the arrow points to the Scripps Library.

In 1960, the University Regents approved the plan to create a UC campus at La Jolla and Melvin J Voigt was appointed the University Librarian in November 1960. Until 1964, Scripps Library was a staging area for the new UCSD Libraries. UCSD Libraries' organization charts at that time while Scripps was the only library for UCSD do not differentiate between Scripps Library and University Library staff. Staff in the Scripps Library amassed the books and journals required to support new programs in science, engineering, social sciences and humanities. Scripps Library staffing in 1960 was 2 FTE librarians and 2.5 FTE clerical. In 1961, the Library building was modified to provide additional stack space and an elevator was installed. In 1961, Voigt increased the Scripps Library book and journal funds 39%.

In February 1961, Holleman resigned as SIO Librarian with no position waiting for him; no direct evidence exists to support a notion that Holleman resigned under pressure. Voigt, the University Librarian, then became responsible for the management of the SIO Library. Communication between SIO and the UCSD Libraries was poor in the absence of an appointed Scripps Library Director and there was confusion at SIO about which materials would remain at Scripps Library and which would be shifted to upper campus collections. Scripps Library then ceased as a separate administrative entity for a time.

George Vdovin, a librarian, was appointed to the Scripps Library staff as the Head of Public Services with the understanding stated by Voigt to Acting SIO Director Spiess that Vdovin would be the Scripps Librarian when the Central Library moved to the upper campus. Vdovin was never appointed Scripps Librarian.



Joseph Gantner succeeded Holleman as the Scripps Librarian from 1963 to 1966; there was no one in the position of Scripps Librarian from 1961-1963. Gantner is seen here in a Dec 4, 1970 photo. Funds for library materials continued to be insufficient for the rapid growth in oceanography. The University Librarian, Melvin Voigt, wrote in 1963:

"The SIO Library has not had a book budget increase in two years and is falling behind a rapidly expanding field. While the University points with pride at this Library as its specialized collection in oceanography and marine biology, both UCLA and UCB are now buying more material in these fields than the SIO Library can with its limited funds."

In 1964, tighter controls were established over the security of the collections by implementing increased hours of operation and the return of library keys issued

to SIO researchers for "after hours" use of the library.



Here is Kittie Kerr in the map room of Scripps Library in 1966. In 1965, Barbara Keyser was the Reference Librarian, and unit staff were: technical reports/documents, Kittie Kerr; map room, Barry Gardner-Smith; ILL, M Gardner; Circulation, Jayne Bean (Jamieson), Mickey Whittemore; Serials/Bindery, Penny McMuellen; Stacks, Bob McVey. Total Scripps Library staff in 1965 was 9 FTE and 1 part time employee.

Stack space for Scripps Library collections continued to be a problem and during the late 1960's volumes were shipped to storage facilities scattered around SIO. 40% of the collection was in storage in 1962 due to insufficient space;

a paging service brought back materials from storage on demand. With the advent of the UCSD Libraries, plans were made to centralize SIO's ordering and cataloging at the central library with Scripps Library engaging in public service activities.



Here's an interior photo of Scripps Library, probably during the 1960s.

During the 1960's, Scripps Library more than doubled its size. The acquisition rate accelerated from 1,100 volumes per year (1958/59) to 5,800 volumes per year (1969/70). In that same period, the collection grew from 35,600 volumes (1958/59) to 83,200 bound volumes (1969/70). The subscription list increased from 1,100 (1958/59) to nearly 3,000 titles (1969/70).



William Goff followed Gantner as Scripps Library Director in 1966. Goff presided over the largest growth phase in the collection of Scripps Library, the re-establishment of ordering and cataloging functions so that Scripps Library handled and processed its own orders and receipts, and shepherded Scripps Library into a new building, the Eckart Building.

In June 1966, the Scripps Library collection comprised 60,461 volumes and 26,000 maps. The 1970's brought level enrollments to the University and more stringent budgets. In June 1971, the Scripps Library collection comprised 83,201 volumes and 40,186 maps. The number of paid subscriptions for Scripps Library declined from 2,314 in FY1970/1971 to 2,022 in FY1975/1976.

A cooperative acquisitions policy for the UCSD science libraries was developed in order to reduce unnecessary duplication of high-cost/low-use materials, especially serials. SIO benefited greatly by the science collections of the other libraries within the UCSD Libraries; Scripps Library could focus its resources more comprehensively

in the earth sciences, oceanography, and marine biology.

During the 1970s, Scripps Library was designated a UC systemwide resource library for oceanography through UC's Voigt-Susskind library funding formula for distribution of library funds. This meant that UCSD receiving extra library funding in support of oceanography, and other UC libraries would rely upon Scripps Library to subscribe to the lesser and more obscure journals in oceanography so that the University of California would have access as a community. In 1973, Scripps Library staffing was augmented so that SIO Library functioned as an independent branch of the UCSD Libraries by doing its own ordering and cataloging as well as gifts and exchanges. During the 1970's, Scripps Library's growth rate stabilized at 5,000 volumes per year. In 1974, Scripps Library had a cataloged collection of 105,000 bound volumes (33,000 monographs and 72,000 serials) and received nearly 2,800 serials; 50% of the collection was in storage. The Library building became totally inadequate for housing collections and operations in the early 1970s. A 1972 structural investigation reported that the Library building did not possess a structural system to withstand lateral seismic loads; the building was considered unsafe and demolition was recommended. Plans proceeded for a new library building.



The Carl Eckart building housing the Scripps Library opened in December 1976. Looking from the pier, the Carl Eckart Building is the angled building at the middle right-hand side. The building won several design awards, housed both the Scripps Library and its Scripps Archives, and was named the Carl Eckart Building after a former Director of SIO. There was

sometimes confusion that Scripps Library was the Eckart Library but the building was named the Carl Eckart Building and the Scripps Library within it was the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library.



The Carl Eckart building was designed by Fred Liebhardt of the architectural firm Liebhardt, Weston and Goldman, with consulting architect A. Quincy Jones (a well-regarded Los Angeles architect). Fred Liebhardt came to San Diego to work for architect Lloyd Ruocco after two years of apprenticeship as a Taliesin Fellow with Frank Lloyd Wright. Besides designing many residences and the SIO Library, Fred Liebhardt designed the new addition to SIO's IGPP named after Roger Revelle, the Hyatt Islandia Hotel and restaurant on Mission Bay, the Sea Lodge Hotel, and the San Diego Wild Animal Park, the San Diego Yacht Club on Point Loma,

Anthony's Fish Grotto downtown, the UCSD gymnasium/natatorium, and San Diego Zoo projects, including Elephant Mesa. The stained glass panel that that was inset between the front doors of the Carl Eckart Building was a gift from the architect Fred Liebhardt at his wife's request.

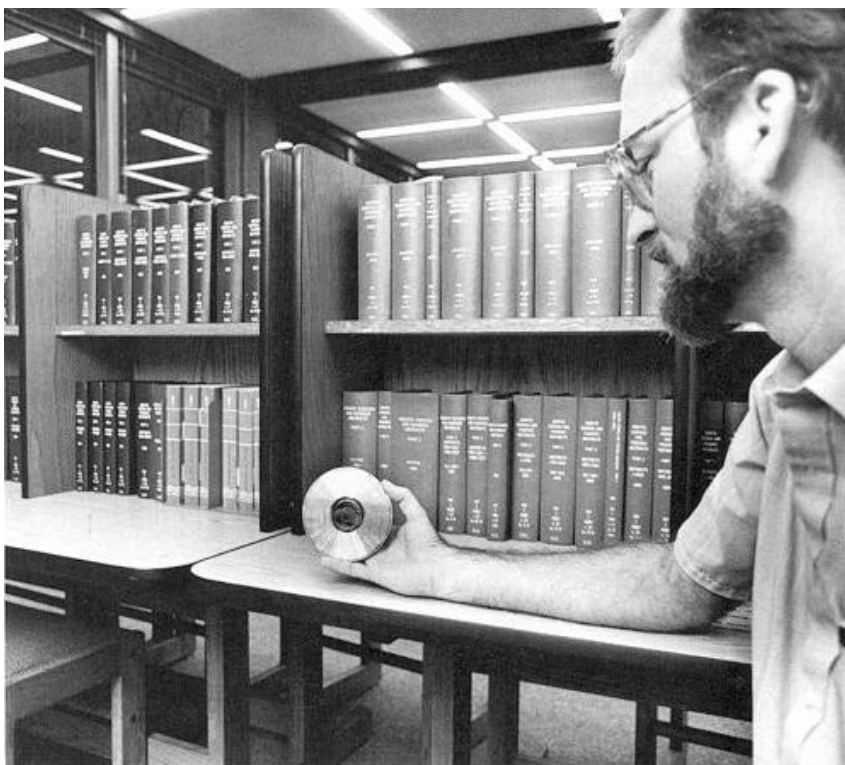


After the new building opened in 1976, the old 1915 library building was demolished; its location was the plaza adjacent to the old Scripps Building.



The Scripps Archives and its archival historical efforts at SIO were carried out for many years by several dedicated individuals, notably Elizabeth Noble Shor and Helen Hill Raitt. With the appointment of Deborah Cozort Day as the Scripps Archivist in 1981, the handling of archival materials at SIO began following national professional archival standards. At this time, the Scripps Archives was formally organized within the administrative structure of Scripps Library, reporting to the Scripps Library Director.

The era of direct access by SIO users to electronic library information resources began with the University of California's Melvyl Catalog in the early 1980s which included Scripps Library book holdings. Card filing into the Scripps Library card catalog ceased in November 1990; staffing was being downsized and two online catalogs contained Scripps Library holdings (UCSD's Roger database and UC's Melvyl Catalog database). Scripps Library's first microcomputer was ordered on September 25, 1984, in order to shift word processing of the SIO Contributions from a mainframe system,



More significantly, the shift to electronic library resources at Scripps Library began on December 1st, 1986 with Scripps Library's institution of walk-in searching of a bibliographic CD-ROM database: Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA,). Produced by Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA), ASFA is a key marine science bibliographic database and was one of the earliest bibliographic CD-ROM databases available for library subscription and the first available within the UCSD Libraries. Pictured here with Peter Brueggeman holding it, the ASFA CD-ROM provided computerized access to the information printed within the ASFA volumes displayed behind. ASFA marked the start of direct access by SIO scientists to abstracting and indexing databases that were formerly available

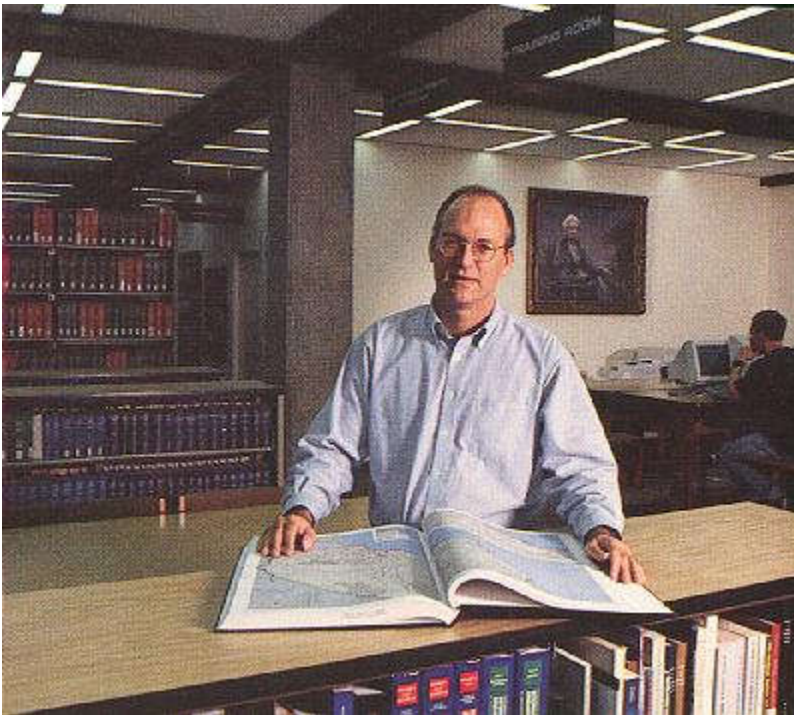
only on a recharged library service through an intermediated search on a commercial databank. ASFA

was followed at Scripps Library by other bibliographic CD-ROM databases since users preferred the ease of use of the CD-ROMs compared to hand searching the printed equivalents in the Scripps Library reference collection.

Scripps Library staffing in November 1987 was 19.19 FTE total comprised of 4 FTE librarian, 11.39 FTE library assistants, and 3.8 FTE student assistants. In September 1990, Scripps Library staffing reached a high-water mark of 21.34 FTE total comprised of 4 FTE Librarian, 13.59 FTE Library Assistant, and 3.75 FTE Student Assistant. UC budgetary limitations affected the UCSD Libraries and Scripps Library starting in the early 1990s; staffing was reduced in subsequent years. Scripps Library staffing in September 1993 was 17 FTE total comprised of 2.75 FTE Librarian, 11 FTE Library Assistant, and 3.25 FTE Student Assistant.

Scripps Library's collection size in Sept 1988 was 208,595 volumes, 3,757 active serials, and 60,500 maps. The Scripps Library journal collection had very strong coverage of the core journals that SIO wanted until scholarly journal prices began their steady price increases in the later 1980s. Scripps Library's steady decline in purchasing power due to journal price increases combined with decreased support for library collections at UCSD made Scripps Library reduce considerably the number of journals duplicated with other libraries at UCSD and also curtail collection in areas of more peripheral interest to SIO research and education.

On 6 June 1990, Dorothy Gregor, the UCSD University Librarian at the time, announced that the UCSD Libraries online catalog of its holdings would be named Roger in honor of Roger Revelle, a former SIO Director, and his leading role in the founding of UCSD.



Peter Brueggeman succeeded William Goff as Scripps Library Director in July 1994. Scripps Library began its presence on the Web on June 21, 1994. As the Web grew, the Scripps Library's Web site evolved quickly, and incorporated a well-visited and later discontinued guide to oceanographic and earth science resources on the Web entitled "Oceanography on the Net."

The collection size in June 1994 was 227,822 volumes, 3,400 active serials, 69,743 maps, and 163 CD-ROM discs. In later 1995, Scripps Library supported remote access to ASFA on Innovative Interfaces' InnView telnet system, thereby facilitating remote access by SIO to ASFA (and foregoing the necessity to walk into Scripps Library to search ASFA on CD-ROM). In January 1997, ASFA access was shifted to

CSA's Web version thereby marking the advent of Web-accessible bibliographic databases for SIO.

In April 1997, UC's Melvyl system became available with a Web interface which transformed several Melvyl system databases of interest to SIO from a telnet command-driven version to a Web version. On August 12, 1998, Scripps Library converted its last bibliographic CD-ROM database to Web access; with this cutover, Web access to bibliographic databases was complete and available either through Scripps Library, UCSD Libraries, or UC licensing. Remote access to library information resources became a common feature of SIO intellectual activity and the era of electronic journal articles started in 1997 with

free demonstration trials from publishers like Elsevier and Springer-Verlag. The collection size in June 1997 was 230,764 volumes, 3,028 active serials, 72,652 maps, and 366 CD-ROM discs. In addition, SIO had access to a collective electronic journal collection comprising 562 titles, available through licensing primarily by UC's California Digital Library and the UCSD Libraries.

In 1997, due to budgetary constraints and priority-setting within the UCSD Libraries, Scripps Library staffing resources and functions for ordering and cataloging were centralized to the central library. Subsequently, Scripps Library staffing dropped in 1998 to 14.29 FTE total comprised of 2.75 FTE Librarian, 8.38 FTE Library Assistant, and 3.16 FTE Student Assistant. In 1997, UC's California Digital Library began its effort to license access to electronic journals and free publisher demos were available to SIO. Scripps Library formally announced access to electronic journals by Elsevier, American Chemical Society, and Cambridge University Press in summer 1998, when licensing with those publishers was signed or imminent. The collection size in June 1998 was 235,601 volumes, 2,862 active serials, 73,980 maps, and 584 CD-ROM discs. In addition, SIO had access to a collective electronic journal collection comprising 2,489 titles, available through licensing primarily by UC's California Digital Library and the UCSD Libraries. The number of volumes in the collection at this time was a high point for some years ahead. A multiyear de-selection effort began that was aimed at increasing the collection focus on marine and earth sciences, and affording space for future growth.

On July 6, 1998, Scripps Library site-licensed access to the American Meteorological Society's electronic journals -- the first institutional site license for electronic journals paid by Scripps Library funds. Academic Press, Wiley, and Royal Society of London electronic journals were licensed by UCSD and available in March 1999. The collection size in June 1999 was 226,528 volumes, 2,641 active serials, 75,698 maps, and 633 CD-ROM discs. In addition, SIO had access to a collective electronic journal collection comprising 5,321 titles, available through licensing primarily by UC's California Digital Library and the UCSD Libraries.

On February 14, 2000, Scripps Library rolled out a new service called Avanti, an articles-on-demand-via-web document delivery service, with staffing supported by the SIO Director's Office. Avanti was a web-based, free delivery service, starting with a user's request for an article from print journals in the Scripps Library. Requested articles were scanned with a high-speed scanner, converted into PDF files, and then posted on a web server for passworded access by requestors. Avanti articles could be read online or printed or saved as a PDF file to hard disk for subsequent use. When viewed in conjunction with the extensive number of electronic journals available to SIO by this time, Avanti offered "the next best thing to electronic journals" by making articles in Scripps Library's print journals electronically available on demand.

The collection size in June 2000 was 226,598 volumes, 2,330 active serials, 77,671 maps, and 690 CD-ROM discs. In addition, SIO had access to a collective electronic journal collection comprising 6,410 titles, available through licensing primarily by UC's California Digital Library and the UCSD Libraries. Library staff FTE in July 2000 was 15.03 FTE total comprised of 2.75 FTE Librarian, 8.75 FTE Library Assistant, and 3.53 FTE Student Assistant. With over 6,000 electronic journals available by June 2000, SIO benefited greatly from consortial access, almost all of which was accomplished without funds from SIO Library's own budget (American Meteorological Society ejournals were the exception). Electronic journals were now available to SIO that were either never available in print at SIO Library or had been dropped in print by SIO Library in past years. In addition, electronic journals were now available for many print journals to which SIO Library continued to subscribe. Scripps Library had always maintained a considerable number of duplicate journal subscriptions with the other UCSD science libraries due to the multidisciplinary nature of oceanography. Cutting back on this duplication helped Scripps Library stay within budget in past years. With ejournals now available, duplicate subscriptions could be further reduced to allow Scripps Library to continue those print journals for which electronic access was

unavailable and to continue those print journals residing in the principal subject areas of Scripps Library's collection (including SIO Library's role as a UC system wide resource library for oceanography).

During August 2000, a new HVAC air handling system for the Carl Eckart Building came online. This system addressed longstanding air circulation problems in the building leading to hot and cold areas as well as annual mold outbreaks on library materials in areas of poor air circulation. The Carl Eckart Building underwent extensive renovation in the fall of 2002, altering the layout on all three floors, and including a major expansion of the Scripps Archives from its original location in a room intended for special collections. This expanded and remodelled Scripps Archives facility was officially opened by University Librarian Brian E.C. Schottlaender on January 14, 2003.

On 13 November 2002, SIO's eScholarship Repository was announced to SIO by Dr. Michael Latz, the Chair of the SIO Editorial and Publications Committee. Managed through Scripps Library, SIO's eScholarship Repository was part of UC's California Digital Library program. The print-only SIO Reference technical report series was discontinued, and a new online-only technical report series, entitled Scripps Institution of Oceanography Technical Report, was initiated.

Scripps Library's collection size in June 2003 was 208,000 volumes, 2,047 active print serials, 78,000 maps, and 8,000 licensed ejournals. By this time, serial statistics for the Scripps Library collection itself had become meaningless as a measure of the serial resources available to SIO. Serial collection statistics tallied the number of print serials continuing to be received in the Scripps Library collection, while a far greater number of serials were available to SIO in electronic-only format and not in print. Jumping ahead four years, this statistical distinction was illustrated clearly by the June 2007 collection statistics for Scripps Library, which was 222,000 volumes, over 1,100 active print journals, and access to over 10,000 licensed electronic journals. Receipt of print serials and their availability in Scripps Library was relatively insignificant compared to the number of electronic journals available for access by SIO researchers.

Building on earlier efforts plus Library Services and Technology Act and National Science Foundation, National Science Digital Library grant funded projects (both during 2001-2003), Scripps Library embarked on digitizing historical imagery, conversion of legacy print text, and preservation conversion of audio and video magnetic media. A series of permanent staffing changes started October 2003 in order to address digital library needs. By 2007, a digital library work unit had been established in a work area on Scripps Library's second floor, comprising dedicated and partial staffing.

Finally..... Scripps Library closed permanently on June 29th, 2012, with collections moved thereafter to the central university library.



Scripps Library, February 2008



Last book checked out of the Scripps Library before permanent closure. SIO Library staff Shelley Shaffer checking out library books to SIO professor James Leichter at 4:55pm on 29 June 2012



Several professors toasting Scripps Library on its last day of 29 June 2012 before permanent closure. L to R: Edward Winterer; John McGowan, Nicholas Holland, William Newman, Paul Dayton. These professors were all regular library users, and Nicholas Holland was the most frequent and heaviest Scripps Library user due to the nature of his research.



Scripps Library staff at time of closing: front row seated, Rebecca Smith, Peter Brueggeman, Kathy Rutledge. Back row standing, Amy Butros, Shawna Terry, Shelley Shaffer, Carolyn Rainey, Rich Kacmar, Gina McCollough

Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library Timeline

September 26, 1903: The Marine Biological Association of San Diego is formed to endow a scientific institution which became known as the San Diego Marine Biological Station. UC Berkeley zoologists William E. Ritter is named Scientific Director. His personal collection of books is referred to as the institution's library.

March 1905: Harvard oceanographer Alexander Agassiz visits the marine biological station in La Jolla and donates books to its library.

August 10, 1907: Marine Biological Association purchases a tract of 170 acres near Long Beach in La Jolla, at auction for \$1000. Station begins move to its current site.

1910: Nina Wadell joins SIO staff as part-time librarian and superintendent of grounds.

July 1, 1912: The Marine Biological Association of San Diego deeds its property in consideration of a sum of \$10 to the Regents of the University of California. Marine Biological Association ceases to exist, and the Scripps Institution for Biological Research of the University of California is established.

January 1913: Dr Samuel Stillman Berry, from Stanford, was appointed the first SIO Librarian. He purchases books, including rare volumes on a buying trip to Europe, but the library collection is not cataloged.

March 1915: SIO Director Ritter notes the Scripps Library consists of about 3,500 bound volumes and a much larger number of pamphlets.

June 1916: The new library-museum building constructed at SIO at a cost of \$24,938 is completed. Building costs and binding costs donated by Ellen Browning Scripps. E.W. Scripps also makes donation for library purchases.

October 1, 1919: Tillie Genter joins SIO staff as secretary to the director and librarian. Miss Genter knew where every book was located in the library; the collection was still uncataloged.

1923: The library collection grew to 9,000 volumes.

1925: SIO Library became a depository for the USGS and Carnegie Institution of Washington.

October 13, 1925: Regents formally change the name of the station from Scripps Institution for Biological Research to Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

1928: Miss Ruth Ragan takes a job as a secretary in the SIO director's office and takes over responsibilities for the library formerly undertaken by Tillie Genter. The collection is cataloged using the Dewey Decimal System.

1933: By this date a SIO Library Committee has been formed which recommends purchases and approves policy.

1938: The SIO Library collection began to be recataloged from the Dewey Decimal system to the Library of Congress system, as recommended by the SIO Library Committee, and a trained cataloger, Mrs. Bresler, a Works Progress Administration (WPA) worker was added to the library staff.

1946: The SIO Library collection numbered 21,065 volumes.

1948: The SIO Library collection comprised over 22,000 volumes and 450 journal titles.

1950: W. Roy Holleman, SIO's first professional librarian, was appointed.

1952: The SIO Library budget was separated from the SIO budget.

1960: SIO Library staff consisted of 2 FTE librarians and 2.5 FTE clerical assistance. The University Regents approved the plan to create a UC campus at La Jolla. Melvin J. Voigt appointed University Librarian. SIO Librarian reports to the University Librarian.

February 18, 1960: A request is submitted for 1800 square feet of space in the proposed Laboratory III building on the upper campus as a library for the School of Science and Engineering.

March 18, 1960: The SIO Library staff includes 3 FTE from the School of Science and Engineering (UCLJ). There is a combined acquisitions and cataloging operation located at SIO Library.

1961: The old SIO Library building was modified to provide additional stack space and an elevator was installed. Holleman resigned as SIO Librarian; position unfilled for two years.

February 1, 1963: Joseph Gantner succeeded Holleman as the SIO Librarian.

February 19, 1963: Charter Meeting of the Friends of the UCSD Library convened by Helen Raitt at Sumner Auditorium, SIO. Helen Raitt is elected chair of the organization. Bylaws are written in 1963.

May 15, 1963: "Several library departments" move out of the SIO Library and move into Building B on the upper campus.

December 6, 1963: Mexican Consul, Senor Ignacio Pesquera dedicates the Baja California special collection at a meeting of the Friends of the UCSD Library at Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

1964: Security tightened at SIO Library; keys issued to SIO researchers are recalled.

1964: SIO Library staff was 9 FTE and 1 part time employee.

1966: William Goff became SIO Library Director.

November 8, 1967: The Friends of the UCSD Library create a Board of Directors as the governing body of the organization which meets for this first time on this date. The ex-Officio chair is Chancellor John S. Galbraith.

1969: SIO Library acquisition rate accelerated from 1,100 volumes per year (1958/59) to 5,800 volumes per year (1969/70). The collection grew from 35,600 volumes (1958/59) to 83,200 bound volumes (1969/70). The subscription list increased from 1,100 (1958/59) to nearly 3,000 titles (1969/70).

1970: SIO Library was designated a UC systemwide resource library for oceanography through the Voigt-Suskind formula for distribution of UC funds to each campus, with the UCSD Libraries receiving additional designated funds to support oceanography.

1973: SIO Library staffing was augmented so that SIO Library functioned as an independent branch of the UCSD Libraries by doing its own ordering and cataloging as well as gifts and exchanges.

1974: SIO Library had a cataloged collection of 105,000 bound volumes (33,000 monographs and 72,000 serials) and received nearly 2,800 serials. 50% of the collection was in storage.

May 21, 1976: SIO Library and Biomedical Library are included in UCSD Library's OCLC profile.

December 1976: The SIO Library moved into the Carl Eckart Building designed by Fred Liebhardt. The old 1915 library building was demolished.

June 27, 1979: Carl Leavitt Hubbs deeds his personal library and manuscript collection to the Scripps Institution of Oceanography; Melvin Voigt confirms that it will be maintained as a Special Collection in the SIO Library. SIO Archivist Betty Shor moves the collection into the SIO Library building.

July 1981: SIO Archives transferred from SIO administration to the SIO Library, with the first professional archivist, Deborah Day, joining library staff.

December 1, 1986: The era of electronic library resources began as SIO Library offered walk-in searching of a bibliographic CD-ROM database.

September 1988: SIO Library held 208,595 volumes, 3,757 active serials, and 60,500 maps.

June 6, 1990: UCSD University Librarian Dorothy Gregor announces that the UCSD Libraries online catalog of its holdings would be named Roger in honor of Roger Revelle.

September 1990: SIO Library staffing reached a high-water mark of 21.34 FTE total comprised of 4 FTE Librarian, 13.59 FTE Library Assistant, and 3.75 FTE Student Assistant.

November 1990: Card filing into the SIO Library card catalog ceased ; staffing was being downsized and two online catalogs contained SIO Library holdings (UCSD's Roger database and UC's Melvyl Catalog database).

September 1993: Staff downsized to 17 FTE total comprised of 2.75 FTE Librarian, 11 FTE Library Assistant, and 3.25 FTE Student Assistant.

June 21, 1994: SIO Library initiates its Web site.

June 1994: SIO Library includes 227,822 volumes, 3,400 active serials, 69,743 maps, and 163 CD-ROM discs.

July 1994: Peter Brueggeman appointed SIO Library Director.

1997: Due to budgetary constraints and priority-setting within the UCSD Libraries, SIO Library staffing resources and functions for ordering and cataloging were reassigned to the central library. Subsequently, SIO Library staffing dropped in 1998 to 14.29 FTE total comprised of 2.75 FTE Librarian, 8.38 FTE Library Assistant, and 3.16 FTE Student Assistant.

April 1997: UC's Melvyl system became available with a Web interface. Access is provided to the first electronic serials.

August 12, 1998: SIO Library converted its last bibliographic CD-ROM database to Web access.

February 14, 2000: SIO Library offered Avanti, a PDF document delivery service for items from its collection.

August 2000: SIO Library's new HVAC air handling system came online, ending annual mold outbreaks in collections.

June 29, 2012: Last day of Scripps Library operation, closed permanently thereafter. Library collections shifted thereafter to the central UCSD Library building.